

Chronology of the Year 1921

Compiled by E. W. Pickard

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 11—United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors.

Jan. 22—President Wilson asked that allies guarantee Russia from outside aggression preliminary to his undertaking mediation for Armenia.

Jan. 25—Supreme council, after rejecting proposal to turn Austria's financial problem over to the League of Nations, appointed commission to examine economic status of Europe with reference to Austria.

Jan. 25—Supreme council decided Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states.

Jan. 25—Supreme council fixed German reparations at 226,000,000 gold marks payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment.

Feb. 5—France and Poland signed military agreement for aid against invasion by Germany and Russia.

Feb. 19—Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia, and the Reds started attack, taking Tiflis.

The United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission.

Feb. 21—Supreme council in London opened Near East conference.

Teheran, capital of Persia, taken by rebel Cossacks, and the shah made prisoner.

Feb. 22—League of Nations council received protest of United States against inclusion of island of Yap in territories subjected to mandate of Japan, and demand for a voice in disposal of former German colonies.

Feb. 27—Panama defeated Costa Rica in disputed territory of Coto.

March 2—League of Nations council replied to United States that it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan, and invited United States to take part in discussions on Turkish and African mandates.

March 3—German counter proposals on reparations rejected by allied supreme council as totally inadequate. Germany given until March 7 to accept terms laid down in Paris.

March 5—Occupation of German cities of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparation demands.

March 15—Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed between Great Britain and Russia signed at London.

Allies' reparations commission notified Germany government it must pay \$20,000,000 before March 23.

Russia and Turkey signed treaty; Armenia divided among Georgia, Turkey and Azerbaijan.

March 19—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukraine and Poland.

March 21—Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia to determine the future national status of that region. Germany received 59,000 votes and Poland 39,000.

March 22—Germany in her reply to ultimatum of allied reparations commission refused to pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks due March 22 and disputed commission's figures showing balance of 13,000,000,000 marks due May 1.

March 25—Greeks began offensive against Turks in Asia Minor.

March 26—Turkey protested to allies against Greek offensive.

April 1—Greeks defeated by Turks at Sakinheir.

April 2—Washington government informed Germany United States would not countenance Germany's evasion of responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her ability.

April 5—Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concerning island of Yap, and mandates in general.

April 8—French government supported United States in Yap controversy.

April 10—Japanese cabinet declined to yield on Yap mandate.

April 21—Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused.

April 21—Supreme council bill of 122,000,000,000 gold marks presented to Germany by allied commission.

April 23—United States rejected German reparations proposals as inadequate.

France called out troops for occupation of the Ruhr.

May 3—Poles invaded Upper Silesia and military law was proclaimed.

May 4—Poles asked for plebiscite control areas fought in Upper Silesia.

German cabinet resigned as result of reparations dispute.

May 6—Supreme council handed Germany reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting six days for acceptance; Germany left fixed at 13,000,000,000 gold marks.

May 6—President Harding resumed American representation in councils of the allies.

May 10—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany and the reichstag voted 221 to 176 to accept the allied ultimatum.

May 20—France warned Germany the sending of troops to munitions into Upper Silesia would be considered a warlike act.

May 22—Organized "volunteer" forces of Germans attacked Poles in Upper Silesia.

May 23—Trial of four German soldiers and officers for war crimes opened in Leipzig.

May 24—Germany reassured France concerning Upper Silesia and the reichstag declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

June 4—Lieut. Neumann, who sank British hospital ship Dover Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders.

June 7—Great Britain rejected Germany's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory.

June 10—Allies ordered Greeks not to attack Turkish nationalists at present.

June 14—Council of League of Nations awarded Aland islands to Finland.

June 15—Greeks rejected mediation with Turks, offered by entente, and refused to defer offensive.

Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper Silesia.

June 22—Germany paid 4,000,000 gold marks to reparations commission.

June 23—Greeks opened offensive against Turk nationalists.

July 3—Poles and Russians fighting on old German-Russian front.

July 10—President Harding informally invited Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to conference on limitation of armaments and on Far Eastern problems, in Washington, China included.

July 20—Greeks occupied Eskişehir, Asia Minor.

July 24—France and British compromise reached on Silesian policy.

July 25—Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain reservations.

July 27—United States demanded release of American prisoners in Russia.

July 30—Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American famine relief.

Aug. 10—Supreme council decided on strict neutrality concerning the Greco-Turkish question.

Aug. 11—United States sent formal invitations to Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific question, to open November 11.

Aug. 12—Supreme council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to Silesia.

Aug. 13—Russian soviets and American Relief administration agreed on relief terms.

Aug. 21—United States government notified Panama the arbitration award ending disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent battalion of marines to Panama.

Aug. 23—Panama agreed to let Costa Rica occupy Coto.

Aug. 24—Japan formally accepted invitation to disarmament conference.

United States peace treaty with Austria signed in Vienna.

Aug. 25—United States signed peace treaty with Germany in Berlin.

Aug. 27—Turks drove Greeks back across Savra river with heavy losses.

Aug. 28—Hostilities opened between Hungary and Austria concerning frontier.

United States peace treaty with Hungary signed in Budapest.

Sept. 1—Agreement reached to divide Lithuania into two states, one independent and one controlled by Poland.

Sept. 4—Soviet Russia and Afghanistan signed treaty.

Sept. 5—League of Nations assembly met in Geneva and elected H. A. Van Karnebeek, president.

Sept. 14—League of Nations assembly elected 11 judges of international court of justice, including John Bassett Moore of United States.

Sept. 18—Hostilities broke out between Yugoslavia and Albania.

Sept. 21—Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia agreed to League of Nations.

Sept. 24—Allies ordered Hungary to evacuate Burgenland.

Sept. 30—German reichstag ratified peace treaty with United States.

Oct. 5—League of Nations assembly adjourned after re-electing Brazil, China, Belgium and Spain nonpermanent members of council.

Oct. 7—China rejected Japan's proposals for settlement of Shantung controversy.

Oct. 10—Division of Silesia decided by League of Nations council.

Oct. 12—United States senate ratified treaty of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary by vote of 85 to 2.

Nov. 2—Treaty between France and Turkish nationalists announced.

Nov. 7—Great Britain entered strong protest against Franco-Turkish accord.

Nov. 8—Council of ambassadors approved boundaries of Albania.

Nov. 9—Allied ambassadors ordered Yugoslavia to get out of Albania, but latter continued their invasion.

Nov. 12—Conference on limitation of armaments and Far East questions opened in Washington. Secretary of State Hughes announced the American plan: a naval holiday for ten years by Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and the scrapping of all building programs.

Nov. 14—President Harding formally proclaimed peace between United States and Germany.

Nov. 15—Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy accepted American naval limitation plan in principle.

Nov. 16—China, in the Washington conference, asked recognition as independent nation, respect for territorial rights, restitution of seized provinces and regions, abandonment of special foreign privileges, withdrawal of foreign troops, permission to govern her own internal affairs, and the open door.

League of Nations council met in Paris; Bourgeois of France elected president.

Nov. 18—Jugoslavia accepted the Albanian boundaries.

Nov. 21—Premier Briand presented to armament conference France's reasons for maintaining large army, setting forth her fears of aggression by Germany, and delegates of other powers pledged France their continued support.

Conference committee on Far East adopted "bill of rights" for China.

Nov. 23—Powers in Washington conference agreed in principle to abolition of extraterritorial rights in China.

Dec. 10—United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, in Washington conference, agreed on treaty to stabilize peace in the Pacific, to last ten years; Anglo-Japanese alliance to be abrogated.

Dec. 13—Four-power Pacific peace treaty signed.

Dec. 15—United States, Great Britain and Japan agreed on "G-5" naval ratio, with modifications, and on plan to maintain status quo in Pacific fortifications and naval bases with exceptions.

Dec. 14—Germany told allies she could not pay January installments of reparations.

Dec. 16—France made unexpected demands for naval strength.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—British unearched Irish plot to blow up the houses of parliament.

Jan. 2—Leygues ministry overthrown by French chamber of deputies.

Jan. 12—Briand made premier of France.

Jan. 23—Irish leaders opened "major offensive" against British forces.

Feb. 4—Greek cabinet headed by Rallis resigned.

Feb. 5—Sultan of Turkey deposed as head of Mohammedan religion by Islamic congress at Sivas and Enver Pasha appointed.

Feb. 27—Widespread revolt against soviet rule in parts of Russia.

March 8—During bombardment of workingmen's quarters in Moscow by Bolshevik artillery several hundred persons were killed or wounded.

Eduardo Dato, premier and minister of marine, assassinated at Madrid, Spain.

March 14—Six Sinn Fein prisoners convicted of complicity in killing of British soldiers in Ireland hanged in Mount Joy prison.

March 16—Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier and Turkish minister of finance, assassinated by Armenian in Berlin.

March 18—Fifty communists and policemen killed in Red revolt in industrial regions of central Germany.

March 27—Former Emperor Charles made attempt to regain throne of Hungary, but Regent Horthy refused to yield.

March 30—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania mobilized to prevent restoration of Charles.

April 1—Allies' council of ambassadors warned Hungary the restoration of the Hapsburgs would not be tolerated, and Hungarian national assembly condemned attempted coup of Charles.

Lord Talbot, leading British Roman Catholic, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Coal miners of Great Britain struck.

April 5—Former Emperor Charles left Hungary for Switzerland.

April 7—Dr. Sun Yat Sen elected President of Republic of South China.

April 9—National Bank of Cuba suspended.

April 14—British transport workers and railway men decided not to join in strike.

April 17—U. S. government decided Dr. Alfredo Zayas was elected president of Cuba in November.

April 18—Province of Ontario, Canada, voted "bone dry."

April 23—Alfredo Zayas proclaimed President-elect of Cuba.

British coal strike negotiations abandoned.

May 10—Dr. Wirth became German chancellor.

May 12—Serious anti-British outbreak in Alexandria, Egypt.

May 23—Dublin custom house burned by Sinn Feiners.

May 24—Vladivostok seized by anti-Bolsheviks.

June 7—New parliament of Northern Ireland organized in Belfast.

June 22—King George formally opened the new parliament.

June 25—Lloyd George invited De Valera to a conference on Ireland.

July 2—De Valera agreed to conference in London and cessation of all hostilities in Ireland was announced.

July 21—De Valera received British offer for settlement of Irish troubles and took it to Dublin.

Aug. 3—Soviet Russian government abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries.

Aug. 11—Baron Byng of Vimy Ridge inaugurated governor general of Canada.

Aug. 23—Alexander proclaimed king of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes.

Aug. 23—Emir Faisal became king of the Iraq region, the new Arab state of Mesopotamia.

Aug. 25—The Irish refused Britain's offer and Lloyd George warned them against delaying settlement.

Mathias Erzberger, German statesman, assassinated.

Aug. 27—Malabar district of British India put under military rule because of serious rioting by Mohlahs.

Sept. 7—British cabinet, in answer to Sinn Fein note, asked De Valera to send delegates to another conference on Sept. 23, imposing condition that Ireland must remain within the empire.

Sept. 14—Norway prohibited importation of liquors and wines containing more than 14 per cent alcohol.

Lloyd George received reply from De Valera insisting on Ireland's right to decide, and thereupon canceled the proposed conference.

Sept. 13—Lloyd George again invited Sinn Fein to conference in London on Oct. 11.

Oct. 3—Spanish troops killed a thousand rebellious Moors in battle.

Oct. 10—Central American Union, comprising Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, established.

Oct. 11—British-Irish conference opened in London.

Oct. 12—Portuguese ministry overthrown by military coup and several cabinet members killed. New ministry formed by Manuel Coelho.

Oct. 21—Premier Lenin of Russia admitted economic defeat of communism.

Ex-Emperor Charles and his wife went to Hungary by airplane and Charles was proclaimed king. Little entente began preparations to attack.

Oct. 24—Regent Horthy's army defeated the Carlists near Budapest. Charles, Zita, Count Andrassy and other leaders taken prisoner.

Oct. 26—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany.

Oct. 27—Council of ambassadors ordered little entente to cease war threats against Hungary, and demanded that Hungary surrender Charles.

Nov. 1—Former Emperor Charles taken to exile at Funchal, Madeira.

Petliurist insurgents, invading Ukraine from Rumania, captured Kaminita-Podolsk and all of Podolia.

Nov. 3—Premier Hara of Japan assassinated.

Nov. 6—Hungarian national assembly passed law dethroning Charles and ousting the Hapsburg dynasty.

Alexander sworn in as king of Yugoslavia.

Nov. 12—Viscount Takahashi made premier of Japan.

Nov. 15—Seven hundred Mohlah rebels killed by Gurkha garrison in India.

Nov. 17—Serious riots marked arrival of prince of Wales in Bombay.

Nov. 22—Engagement of Princess Mary of England and Viscount Lascelles announced.

Nov. 25—Crown Prince Hirohito made regent of Japan.

Nov. 26—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead revealed Britain's offer to Ireland of full dominion status with reservations concerning tariff and naval facilities.

Nov. 28—Ulster rejected British plan for Ireland.

Dec. 6—British and Sinn Fein signed treaty creating the Irish Free State, within the empire.

Canada Liberals won parliamentary elections, overthrowing Meighen government.

President Herrera of Guatemala ousted by revolutionaries.

Dec. 7—King George freed all interned Irish prisoners.

Dec. 8—De Valera denounced the Irish peace treaty.

Dec. 14—Ulster cabinet refused to enter Irish Free State.

Dec. 18—British parliament ratified the Irish treaty.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Wilson sent Gen. Crowder to confer with President of Cuba on conditions in the island.

Jan. 3—President Wilson vetoed bill to revive War Finance corporation and senate rejected it.

Capitol building of West Virginia destroyed by fire.

Jan. 4—House passed bill to revive War Finance corporation, over President's veto.

Jan. 9—President-elect Harding resigned as U. S. senator from Ohio.

Jan. 17—Congress set limit of regular army at 175,000 men.

Jan. 19—House decided its membership should not be increased 11 states lose and eight gain representatives.

Jan. 23—Soviet Russian "Ambassador" Martens and his staff deported.

Jan. 25—Senate passed the packers' regulation bill.

Jan. 31—Supreme court held Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to preside over trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists.

Feb. 5—President vetoed army reduction resolution and house repassed it.

Feb. 7—Senate passed army reduction resolution.

Feb. 15—Senate passed emergency tariff bill.

Feb. 19—Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state.

Feb. 21—H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry P. Fletcher named under-secretary of state.

Feb. 22—Harding completed his cabinet by selecting Edwin Denby for secretary of the navy; Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, and James J. Davis, secretary of labor; Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury; John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Will Hays, postmaster general; Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior.

Feb. 23—Senate adopted resolution repealing wartime laws.

March 1—President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill.

March 4—Warren G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States.

March 14—Ohio National Guardsmen quell race riot at Springfield, O.

March 26—Eighteen men indicted in Chicago in connection with baseball scandal.

James C. Davis of Iowa appointed director general of railways.

March 28—Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and capital assets are taxable as income.

April 11—Congress met in extra session. Telephone communication between United States and Cuba opened by Presidents Harding and Menocal.

U. S. Supreme court refused to review convictions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. W.'s.

April 12—Immediate declaration by congress of peace with Germany, complete rejection of the League of Nations covenant, and ultimate ratification of such parts of the Versailles treaty as involve American rights and interests proposed by President Harding in his message to congress.

April 14—George Harvey and Myron D. Herrick nominated ambassadors to Great Britain and France, respectively.

April 15—House passed emergency tariff bill.

Frank White, North Dakota, appointed treasurer of United States.

April 22—House passed emergency immigration bill.

April 23—National budget bill passed by senate.

April 25—House passed naval bill carrying \$389,000,000.

April 26—Senate adopted Knox resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end.

May 2—U. S. Supreme court set aside conviction of Senator Truman B. Newberry of Michigan and 16 others for alleged violation of federal corrupt practices act, holding the act void.

May 3—Senate passed immigration bill.

May 5—House passed the budget bill.

May 10—House passed army appropriation bill, reducing army to 150,000.

Senate passed the emergency tariff bill.

May 13—House passed Tinchin bill to regulate dealings in grain futures.

Gen. Pershing made chief of staff of army.

May 17—General reduction of all railway wages decided on by federal railway labor board.

Richard Washburn Child nominated ambassador to Italy, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman to China.

May 26—Senate adopted unanimously Borah disarmament amendment to naval bill.

Censorship of press by Post Office department abolished.

May 31—Great race riots in Tulsa, Okla.; 25 killed, many wounded; negro quarter of city burned.

June 1—Senate passed navy appropriation bill carrying \$494,000,000.

June 2—House passed meat packer control bill.

Senate passed \$50,000,000 farm loan bill.

June 8—A. D. Leaker of Chicago appointed chairman of water shipping board.

John T. Adams of Iowa elected chairman Republican national committee.

Senate passed army bill, providing for army of 150,000.

June 11—Roy A. Haynes, Ohio, took office as national prohibition commissioner.

June 15—House adopted Porter resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria terminated.

June 18—Senate passed meat packer control bill.

A GENEROUS WORLD

"French Sal" a famous Chicago beggar, died the other day, and after the funeral it was found that she had \$100,000 hidden in her attic home.

A wealthy Montana copper operator, visiting Detroit, fell asleep in a chair in front of his hotel. He had on dark glasses. Many people mistook him for a blind beggar, and when he woke up he had 40 cents in his hat.

Cities have as many kind-hearted people as small towns. The cold-bloodedness of big cities is mostly on the surface. Folks are much the same everywhere.

Human nature travels under many disguise, but it never changes.

Perhaps if the founders of the government had it to do over again they would omit the Senate.

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